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THE BURRILL FAMILY OF LYNN

During the Colonial and Provincial Periods
With some of their Descendants

BY

ELLEN MUDGE BURRILL



A paper read before the Lynn Historical Society
April 11, 1907

4221



*THE COLONIAL COMMUNION SET
OF THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH*

Now on permanent exhibition in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

DONORS

Two beakers marked L. C. (unknown) made by JOHN CONY, who died in 1722.

Two tankards and two beakers from Dr. JOHN HENRY BURCHSTED, Sept 25, 1721, made by ANDREW TYLER.

Two tankards and two beakers from HON. JOHN BURRILL, Dec. 10, 1721, made by ANDREW TYLER.

Beaker from RALPH TONKIN, 1726, silversmith unknown.

Tankard from Capt. JOHN BREED, Dec. 14, 1728, made by JACOB HURD.

Tankard, two beakers and a bread plate from Col. THEOPHILUS BURRILL, July 4, 1737, made by JACOB HURD.

One beaker, donor and silversmith unknown.

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* 4338.314



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THE BURRILL FAMILY OF LYNN

During the Colonial and Provincial Periods, With Some
of Their Descendants

BY ELLEN MUDGE BURRILL

April 11, 1907

Early in the sixteenth century England was severely shaken by religious disturbances, but secession from the Church of England was not extensive until several years after the accession of Elizabeth. Although she had tried in vain to compel uniformity in religion, the latter part of that century found four classes,—the adherents to the Church of Rome, members of the Church of England, Puritans and Separatists or Independents. The Puritans founded the Massachusetts Colony, and the Separatists the Plymouth Colony. The Puritans objected to certain observances and the rigid discipline in the National church but they still remained within that body, while the Pilgrims withdrew and established churches of their own.

With the "Church of the Pilgrims" at Gainsborough; the retirement of William Brewster from public life to the old manor place in the little town of Scrooby where, through his hospitality, meetings were held until the church of Scrooby was fully organized (1606); the sufferings of the members of these churches; their subsequent removal to Amsterdam and Leyden and later to America, all are familiar.

The great patent for New England, which passed the seals November 3, 1620, established by royal consent a

company known as the "Council established at Plymouth in the County of Devon for the planting, ruling, ordering and governing New England in America." The Council for New England granted a patent March 19, 1627/8, to Sir Henry Rosewell, Sir John Young, Thomas Southcote, John Humphrey, who afterwards became identified with Lynn, John Endecott and Simeon Whetcomb, conveying all that part of New England lying between three miles to the north of the Merrimac and three miles to the south of the Charles river, in the Massachusetts Bay, and in length between the described breadth from the Atlantic Ocean to the South Sea.* As the first three of the original patentees withdrew, the others purchased or assumed their rights and were later known as the "Massachusetts Company."

A company of emigrants sailed for Naumkeag in 1628, and as a provisional government was necessary, "The Governor and Council of London's Plantation in the Massachusetts Bay in New England" was established, and John Endecott was chosen governor. The members of the corporation remaining in England were to retain a share in the trading stock and the profits for seven years. The management was committed to five persons who were going to Massachusetts and to five who stayed at home. At the expiration of the seven years the stock and profits were to be divided "to each man according to his adventure." All other powers and privileges were given to the planters. It is not known whether any division was ever made or any trade carried on for the company,—in contrast to the agreement between the London merchants and the Pilgrims. Their partnership continued during seven years when the colonists bought out the interests of the

*Mass. Records, Vol. I.

merchants for £1,800, paid in nine equal annual installments,—after which the whole property was divided.

The grant was confirmed March 4, 1628/9, by the charter from Charles I under the name of "The Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in Newe England," and the next step was to procure the transfer of this charter to Massachusetts, thus blending the company and colony into one. By the general consent of the company, the transfer was agreed to and after Winthrop's appointment October 20, 1629, he became the chief and Endecott the local governor. The transfer was practically effected when Governor Winthrop sailed in 1630 and upon his arrival in Salem June 12 of that year, with the charter,* the subordinate government was abolished.

GEORGE BURRILL¹

It is not definitely known when George Burrill came to Massachusetts. Thomas Dudley said that some of the passengers who accompanied Governor Winthrop settled upon the river of Saugus and undoubtedly Mr. Burrill was among the number for he was living in Saugus (Lynn) in 1630. His home was on the south side of Boston street, westerly slope of Tower Hill. The house was small without architectural pretension, wrote James R. Newhall, and stood where the diminutive one-story school-house was located until within about fifty years. When the lands of the town were divided in 1638 he received two hundred acres. There has been some question as to what part of England he came from, but the following entry appears in a volume entitled "Lincoln Marriage Licenses, an abstract of the allegation books preserved in the Registry of the Bishop of Lincoln, 1598-1628":—

"In Boston, England, January 12, 1626, George

*Original is in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Burrill of Boston, ae. 35, and Mary Cooper, of Appley, ae. 20," were licensed to marry.

Mary, his wife, died in August, 1653. He died the same year.* His will is dated October 18, 1653, and it was proved the following June.

To George, the second son, was given the dwelling house in which he lived, with all the appurtenances belonging thereto.

The house in which the father himself lived was given to his son Francis, with certain upland and meadow, barns and other buildings.

To the youngest son, John, was given the house which formerly belonged to Francis, with land and salt-marsh, but it was provided that in case John should not quietly possess this on record which was formerly Francis', then he was to have his father's dwelling house and all above mentioned was to be given to Francis.

I have found no record as to which part John accepted, but it is recorded that the oldest son, John, Junior, lived in his grandfather's house, and that another son, Ebenezer, was born there. These facts, together with the will of John, Senior, would imply that he took his father's dwelling as his share.

A memorandum on file in the Probate Office, Salem, states that George owned part of a house in Boston, and the goods that were coming from England were to be divided among his three sons. The inventory of his property would indicate that he was a merchant in connection with his occupation of farming, for it covers almost everything of which one could think. His estate, valued at £848.10.0, included part of the house in Boston, upland, meadow, three houses in Lynn, owning in old England, etc.

*Lynn Vital Records.

LIEUTENANT JOHN BURRILL, SENIOR.²

He was the third son of George, was born in Lynn in 1631,* and died April 24, 1703.* His business was that of a maltster and tanner. He married Lois Ivory, daughter of Thomas and Ann Ivory, May 10, 1656. She was born in 1640* and died September 5, 1720.* Both were buried in the Western Burying Ground. Their family consisted of five sons and five daughters.

In 1678, John was chosen one of the Selectmen of Lynn, and on September 4, 1686, with the six other Selectmen, received the Indian deed of Lynn. The Town Clerk's books also record his election as Clerk of the Market, six years; Surveyor of Highways, one year; Commissioner of Assessments, five years; and he fulfilled many other duties in connection with the town affairs. In relation to the office of Clerk of the Market, a colony law of 1633 gave Linn authority to keep a market on the third day of the week from time to time. The office of Commissioner of Assessments appeared as early as 1646.

John Burrill was a member of the General Court. The town records did not always agree absolutely with the Secretary's lists, and as the father and son of the same name held like positions, it has been rather difficult to decipher their respective terms of service, but from a careful examination of the Court records it would appear that John Burrill, Senior, was a Deputy at the sessions beginning May 20, October 14, and December 8, 1691; also from May 31 to July 15, 1693, and from May 26 to December 22, 1697. His military service will be referred to later.

On the eighth of January, 1692, the town voted that "Leftent Burrill and John Burrill, junior, should have lib-

*Lynn Vital Records.

erty to set up a pewe in the meeting house at the eastward end of the pulpit ajouning to Mister Sheppard's pew & thay to maintain the glas windows so far as ajoyne to it." This was in the Old Tunnel Meeting House.

It is not my purpose to review in detail the accusations made against the colonists by Charles II., or the attempts that were made to annul the charter, but when commissioners were sent to Massachusetts in behalf of the King, the patent and a duplicate of it, together with titles of land purchased from the Indians and otherwise, were placed in the care of a committee of four for safe keeping. The commissioners returned to England defeated, and Massachusetts kept her charter, yet in the term of the Holy Trinity in 1685, (thirty-sixth year of the reign of Charles II.) judgment was given in the Court of Chancery that the letters patent of Charles I. should be cancelled, vacated and annihilated,* and James II. found in the judgment of this court ample preparation for the work which he proposed for himself in the colonies. He issued a commission for the temporary government of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine and New Plymouth, and on May 25, 1686, Joseph Dudley appeared as President. In December, Sir Edmund Andros arrived as Captain General and Governor of New England. By the terms of Andros' commission the forms of government long established in the colonies over which he was about to rule, were almost wholly ignored and popular government was no longer recognized. The King's policy threatened the very life of colonial civilization, for there was no part of their political system dearer to the Americans than their general assemblies, and his threat to obliterate them antagonized public sentiment. His policy first brought into great prominence

*Charter of William and Mary, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

the place of the general assembly in the American political system.

During Andros' administration the people were told that all the lands would be taken in the King's name and granted to such persons and on such terms as the King might appoint; that their titles were worthless and that the grants from the General Court were not legal. Indian deeds were presented as original titles, but they were told "such titles were worth no more than the scratch of a bear's paw." The records of Lynn were pronounced "not worth a rush," and to a committee from Lynn, Andros said "there is no such thing as a town in the whole country."

In explanation of this last sentence it should be stated that Edward Randolph had early in 1687 petitioned Andros to grant him Nahant.* On February third the Council directed the constables to give public notice in Lynn that "if any person or persons have any claim or pretence to the said land they appear before His Excellency the Governor in Council on Wednesday, the seventh of March next, then and there to show forth the same and why the said land may not be granted to the petitioner."† Although it was considered an act of sedition to assemble in town meetings for purposes of deliberation, a town meeting was held in Lynn, March 5, 1687/8, and "Thomas Laughton, senior, Captain Ralph King, Cornet John Lewis, Oliver Purchis, Lieutenant John Burrill, Edward Richards and Lieutenant John Ffuller" were chosen to draw up the claims of the proprietors to Nahant.‡ The certificate of their appointment, made before Oliver Purchis, Clerk, is dated March 6, 1687/8.¶ Lieutenant Burrill, Edward Richards and Captain King were selected as messengers to appear before the Governor and Council.¶ In

*Mass. Archives; Vol. 127, p. 172.

†Mass. Archives; Vol. 127, p. 174-5.

‡Mass. Archives; Vol. 127, p. 173.

¶Mass. Archives; Vol. 127, p. 177.

the statement then made, they took the ground that the Lynn records certified that in the year 1635 this tract of land was in the hands of the then freemen of Lynn to dispose of, who did then grant to several inhabitants lands to plant and build upon and possess, and among those to whom these lands were granted that honorable and worthy gentleman, Mr. Humphrey, was one, who was a patentee and an assistant in the first government, and therefore they were sure it was the town's land then; that the inhabitants who built and dwelt there paid a yearly rent to the town; that this tract of land was divided into planting lots to the several proprietors by the vote of the town as appeared by the town records of 1656; and further, that they had honestly purchased the land from the natives, the original proprietors of the soyle.* The signature of Lieutenant John Burrill (Senior) appears on this manuscript.

John Burrill

Another petition, made in 1688, (April 2), was signed by seventy-four men, John Burrill, Senior and Junior being among that number,† and on April 11, the committee of seven above mentioned, presented a remonstrance against the claim of one Mary Duffeine to the same land.‡

On April 18, 1689, Andros was deposed and the government overthrown. This marked the downfall of the King's policy, and on April 20, a Council of Safety was organized and for the time directed public affairs. Town meetings were held and a Committee of Safety for the County of Essex was appointed, with directions to make a report of grievances to be laid before the government.

*Mass. Archives; Vol. 127, p. 174-5.

†Mass. Archives; Vol. 127, p. 178.

‡Mass. Archives; Vol. 128, p. 151-2.

The people of Lynn made further representation regarding Nahant, and said they had been obliged to spend nearly £100 for the vindication of their honest rights. The committee on this occasion was Jeremiah Shepard, Minister, and John Burrill, Senior. They testified that aside from Sir Edmund Andros' unreasonable demands for money by way of taxation, and that without an assembly and deputies sent from the towns according to ancient custom for the raising of money and levying of rates, their properties, their honest and just and true titles to their land were also invaded, and particularly a great and considerable tract of land called by the name of the Nahants, the only secure place for the grazing of some thousands of sheep, and without which the inhabitants could neither provide for their families nor be capacitated to pay dues or duties for the maintenance of the public, but if dispossessed of, the town must needs be impoverished, ruined and rendered miserable. They further testified that although often before the Governor and Council for relief, Andros told them their pleas were insignificant, and they could have no true title until they could prove a patent from the King.* Here the subject will be left for the present.

John Burrill's will was dated April 13, 1703, and the property was valued at £1,158.01.0. The estate was divided between his wife and children, and in accordance with the custom of the times, the instructions were very explicit. The old end of the house in which he lived was left to his wife during her life, then to his son Samuel, who also received the remaining portion of the house, the home lot and all the housing and barns thereon. This was the first Burrill house. He also gave Samuel one-fourth part of land "without the field" and three acres

*Mass. Archives, also Lewis' History of Lynn, pp. 289-91.

"within the field" which he bought of Robert Bronsdon. He gave Ebenezer, the youngest son, all the land he bought of Robert Bronsdon at Swampscott, and all the housing thereon, except what he gave to Samuel. The farm thus purchased was valued at £450. It was part of the original grant to John Humfrey, who, upon returning to England, sold it to Lady Deborah Moody. The Kings were the next owners. On February 24, 1693, Elizabeth, widow of Daniel King, and her son Daniel, had mortgaged their property to Robert Bronsdon, a merchant of Boston, for £220, and it eventually came into his possession. John Burrill purchased 120 acres, more or less, of Mr. Bronsdon, the consideration being £270. The deed is dated September 27, 1700. Other reference to this property will be found under Ebenezer Burrill, on a succeeding page.

FROM THE TOWN RECORDS.

| Chosen Clerk of the Market | Commissioner of Assessments |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| March 7, 1692/3 | March 7, 1693/4 |
| March 8, 1694/5 | March 8, 1696/7 |
| March 9, 1695/6 | March 8, 1697/8 |
| March 8, 1696/7 | March 8, 1698/9 |
| March 8, 1697/8 | March 10, 1700/01 |
| March 8, 1698/9 | |
| Surveyor of Highways | |
| March 8, 1694/5 | |

CAPTAIN JOHN BURRILL, JUNIOR.³

He was generally known as Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and was the son of John and Lois Ivory Burrill. He was born in Lynn, in the old homestead, October 15, 1657;* married Mary Stower, daughter of Richard and Joanna Stower, July 28, 1680,† and spent all his life in his native town. He died

*Lynn Vital Records.

†Wyman's "Charlestown."

December 10, 1721,* and was buried in the Western Burying Ground. His wife, Mary, was born in Charlestown, February 9, 1654, and died May 22, 1728. She was buried in Charlestown.† They had no children.

Very little is recorded regarding the Speaker's early life, but his education could not have been neglected, and as he grew in years he became a very able man. He was a man of strong integrity, wisdom, discretion and sound judgment, and one writer has said, "As he had more than others, it was his care to do more than others." Thus endowed, he took it upon himself to serve God and his country, and throughout his life, was a true friend to his native land. He was a religious man, a man of prayer. "He offered incense morning and evening, and his stated retirements,—wherein he enjoyed secret communion with God the Father and His Son Christ,—were most delightful to him." This last sentence is quoted from a sermon‡ by Rev. Nathaniel Henchman, occasioned by the death of Captain Burrill. Mr. Henchman was pastor of the First Church of Christ, which Captain Burrill attended, and it was most fitting that he should prepare this eulogy.

Just here a word should be recorded about the silver Communion service|| of the First Church of Christ. John Burrill, in his will of December 6, 1721, bequeathed £40 toward the furnishing of the table of the Lord. Alonzo Lewis, in the History of Lynn, says that "upon several articles of the consecrated plate may be seen engraved the Burrill coat-of-arms," implying that this appeared on the plate bequeathed by John Burrill. Mr. Lewis could not have been correctly informed, for there are two distinct

*Lynn Vital Records.

†Wyman's "Charlestown."

‡In possession of Lynn Historical Society.

||Loaned to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, April 30, 1909.

gifts from that family. Of the seventeen pieces,* one large covered tankard, a smaller one without a lid, and two beakers, the smaller of which has a handle, bear the inscription :—"The Gift of the Honourable John Burrill Esq^r. to the first Church in Lynn December y^e 10th 1721."† On one of the beakers the name is spelled "Burrell." Aside from the inscription, these pieces are perfectly plain. Then there are a covered tankard, a bread plate and two beakers bearing the inscription "The Gift of Theo: Burrill Esq^r to the first Church of Christ in Lynn."‡ The Burrill coat-of-arms is engraved on the four pieces last mentioned. Theophilus, who was a brother of John, left by his will £100, for the purchase of this plate and a like sum for the same purpose to the Second Church of Christ and to the Society which had lately erected a new meeting house in the westerly end of Lynn £100, to be used for the best interest of the Society.

John and his father were admitted as freemen in 1689-90, and were certified as being in full communion with the church.

John, Senior, was a Lieutenant in the Militia. The Court records do not certify that a commission was issued to him, yet it frequently happened that a company would make its selection, and if not actively engaged in war, the appointment might not be sent to the governor for official sanction.

The History of Lynn is silent as to the military service of the Speaker. On December 10, 1675, in King Philip's war, the forces of the Colony were mustered on Dedham Plain to march against the Narragansett Fort. A pro-

*See "The Old Communion Service and Its Donors," by John Albree and Ellen Mudge Burrill, in "The 275th Anniversary of the First Church of Christ, Lynn."

†Made by Andrew Tyler, a goldsmith of Boston.

‡Made by Jacob Hurd, an engraver of Boston.

clamation was issued that "if the soldiers played the man, took the fort and drove the enemy out of the Narragansett country, they should have a gratuity of land besides their wages."* Agreeable to an order of the Commissioners of the United Colonies to raise 1,000 men, Massachusetts called for 300 and the quota of Essex was 105 men, the time and place of rendezvous being January 5, 1676, at Dedham.† A petition was presented to the General Court June 4, 1685, and several Lynn men, soldiers in the Nipmug country and at Narragansett Fort, were among the petitioners. A grant in the Nipmug country was made* but the township seems never to have been located and it was not until July 1, 1727, forty-two years later, that the matter was revived. There were so many claimants that two tracts were ordered laid out.‡ The grantees were divided into seven societies. "Narragansett No. 3," or "Souhegan West" was on the south side of the Souhegan river, the east boundary being four or five miles from the Merrimac, westward, and was under the Massachusetts government until 1741 when the adjusting of the line between Massachusetts and New Hampshire brought it within the limits of the latter state. It became the town of Amherst, N. H., and originally embraced parts of Merrimack, Mt. Vernon and Milford.¶ The committee in charge of the propriety of "Souhegan West" were Richard Mower of Lynn, John Trask of Salem, and Ebenezer Rayment. The towns of Salem, Lynn, Marblehead, Gloucester, Andover, Topsfield, Beverly, Wenham, Boxford, Bradford, Scarboro, York, Falmouth and Chatham were represented among the grantees. Twenty-seven

*Mass. Col. Records: Vol. 5, p. 487.

†Bodge: King Philip's War.

‡Mass. Archives, Vol. 72, p. 367.

¶Secomb: History of Amherst, N. H.

Lynn soldiers were represented in the division of the land.* In a list of soldiers credited under Captain Samuel Brocklebank, dated June 24, 1676, is John Burrill £03.06.00, and the same entry appears in an assignment of wages dated August 24, 1676.† Ebenezer Burrill received lot No 92 in "Souhegan West" for his brother, John Burrill.* This military service undoubtedly should be accredited to the Speaker.

A manuscript petition‡ to the General Court, assembled in Boston May 29, 1679, from the Troop at Lynn, recites that "having not long since obtained the Court's favor to become a Troop upon the free concurrence of the Militia of the Foote souldiers in Lynn," and having been committed and disposed to the order of Ralph King and John Lewis, who were Corporals to the former Troop, called Salem Troop, they petitioned to have Captain Richard Walker appointed their commanding officer. It was signed by forty-eight members of the Troop, among whom were Francis Burrill and John Burrill, Junior. The manuscript is endorsed that on May 29, 1679, the magistrates appointed Richard Walker, Captain, Ralph King, Lieutenant, Jno. Lewis, Cornet, and William Bassett, Quartermaster. The Deputies, however, consented "with the Honorable Magistrates herein so far as it refers to Captain Walker and in no further." But the other appointments were not delayed long. The principal point here, of course, is that John Burrill, Junior, was a member of this Troop in 1679.

On June 14, 1690, he was appointed by the Governor and Council to be "Lieutnt of a foot company against the

*Secomb: History of Amherst, N. H.

†Bodge: King Philip's War.

‡Mass. Archives, Vol. on the Military, 1676-1680.

Comon Enemy, French & Indians, under the Comand of John Floyd*." A manuscript certificate from Major Barth¹ Gedney, dated Salem, 25 of Aprill, 1691, in relation to Lynn's Military officers† endorsed "For the Honorable Waite Winthrop in Boston" (Major General of the forces), reads in part as follows:—

"At ye appointment I have visited the foot Company at Lin. They have nominated Lieft. John Burrill, junr. their Captain. I request his commission be spedilie sent. He is prevailed with to give himself to that service. I judge him a worthy person & the company could not have done better."

Still another reference to him is under date of June 2, 1691, when the Military Company in Lynn *under the command of Captain John Burrill*,‡ presented Samuel Lughe (Blith) to be their Lieutenant and Samuel Tarbox their Ensign. The said persons were confirmed, to be commissioned accordingly.¶ So John Burrill received his commission as Captain between April 25 and June 2, 1691, and there is no doubt whatever about his military service.

In 1695 further claim was made to Nahant by other parties. John Burrill, Junior, with Lieut. Samuel Johnson and Joseph Breed, were chosen by the town to defend their interests. The plaintiffs were called three times, made default and were non-suited. The Court ruled that the plaintiffs pay costs unto the defendants. This was the last heard of any claim being made to Nahant as individual property.

On May 26, 1689, news was received of the accession of William and Mary to the throne of England. Application was made for a new charter and William authorized the

*General Court Records 1689-1698, p. 142.

†Mass. Archives, Vol. 37, p. 17.

‡Mass. Archives, Vol. 37, p. 39.

¶General Court Records 1689-1698, p. 194.

new government of the "Province of Massachusetts Bay," this to include Plymouth Colony, Maine and Nova Scotia.* It was under these new conditions that in 1691 John Burrill, Jr., was chosen Town Clerk and Selectman of Lynn and he served faithfully for thirty years. His handwriting is very clear and plain, and an examination of the two volumes which contain his records as Clerk indicate that he did not allow the larger duties of life to overshadow the importance of detail.† He was also Town Treasurer two years and was twice sworn as Assessor.

At a Town meeting of November 6, 1702, he was given liberty to set up a little house in some convenient place on the Common for a stable.

He was first chosen a Deputy in 1692 and represented his town under the Province charter for twenty-one sessions. Early in the reign of King William, a conspiracy known as the "Assassination Plot" was formed, of which Sir George Barclay, encouraged by James II and with the knowledge of Louis XIV, was the prime mover. The conspirators intended to murder the King on February 14, 1695-6, but the plot was suppressed and one of the results was the formation in Parliament of the "Association," established by an Act "for the better security of his majesties' royal person and government." All persons holding office under the government were required to subscribe to this. It was subscribed by the Lieutenant Governor, William Stoughton, twenty-seven Councillors and forty-eight Representatives, for the first time on September 18, 1696. John Burrill, Jr. as a member of the House subscribed.‡

*The charter is in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

†The earliest book of Lynn Town Records, now preserved at City Hall, is for the period from February 24, 1691, to December 16, 1706, when John Burrill, Jr. was Clerk. There are 218 pages, which were repaired and rebound by Benjamin H. Jones, City Clerk in 1870.

‡Mass. Archives, Vol. 106, p. 305.

For ten years (1707 and 1711-20) he presided over the House as Speaker, serving during the stormy administrations of Governors Dudley and Shute. It was during the latter years of Governor Dudley's administration that there was such a controversy over the currency of the Province (1710-15). The wars with France, in addition to burdening England with debt, had impoverished the colonies. The bills of credit issued in 1690 had depreciated in value, and the stringency in money matters was seriously felt. Some advocated a return to gold and silver currency; others favored the formation of a private bank; still others favored a public bank. The Council favored the latter. The House was divided. Everybody was interested in the discussion, and finally the plan for a public bank prevailed. This question was one of such importance that it should receive special attention. As already shown, John Burrill, Jr. was Speaker during this time, and as such must have had a great deal of influence. He also must have been a man of great diplomacy, for he was idolized by the members, and yet enjoyed the esteem of both royal governors, his appointment as presiding officer being approved by them each year. Governor Dudley himself said "that post of honor and trust had never been better filled, more wisely and prudently managed than by him." He was well acquainted with parliamentary forms and filled the chair with dignity and authority.



Signature attached to an Order of the H. of R. June 13, 1711, on a petition from the ministers of West Swansea. Mass. Archives, Vol. 113, p. 599.

He was then elected a Councillor, serving during 1720 and 1721. After his retirement from the House, Mr. Cooke was elected Speaker, and Governor Shute immediately negatived the appointment, but the House refused to have a second election and the Court was dissolved. A Speaker was chosen, however, at the next session in order to facilitate public business, but a protest went up against the Governor for dissolving the Court "for asserting and maintaining their just and ancient privilege of choosing their Speaker," and the House refused to acknowledge the Governor's power to negative their choice. In 1721, John Clarke, Esq., was chosen, and, to prevent his being negatived, a message was sent to the Governor and Council that "John Clarke, Esq., is chosen Speaker and is now sitting in the chair.*

That Speaker Burrill was a man of trust, sound judgment and unspotted integrity is shown by many important matters with which he was connected, and the many cases on record where money, voted to certain persons for their relief, was placed in his hands for proper disposal. He was charged with erecting a beacon at Nahant in 1713; with serving upon a committee to wait upon Rev. Mr. Increase Mather and acquaint him that the Court had chosen him President of Harvard College; and on September 14, 1710, he with four others signed a report relative to damages due persons convicted of witchcraft in 1692.† In consideration of his long and good service to the Province, a resolve of 1715-16 granted him five hundred acres of land in the Township of Rutland. The following year the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company were granted five hundred acres in the same Township, but Mr. Bur-

*Barry's History of Massachusetts, Second Period, pp. 112-113.

†Report accepted 1711-12.

rill was given the choice as to which end to lay out his grant. He was a Justice of the Peace, a Special Justice of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, a Judge of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County of Essex, and Special Justice of the Superior Court of Judicature.*

On December 6, 1721, he made his will. He gave his wife the improvement of his house and certain land in Lynn and Nahant, also his part of the house in Boston. One-half of his farm in Rutland was given to his nephew, John Burrill: the other half was bequeathed to Grover Pratt and Michael Switzer. The poor of Lynn also were remembered. The remainder of his property was left to his brothers and sisters, nieces and nephews. The estate was valued at £2,051.15.0.

During the winter of 1721, the small pox had become prevalent in New England, and early in December the Councillor was stricken with that disease. He fully realized the nature of his illness yet resigned himself to it, and remained cheerful to the last. A sketch of his life cannot more appropriately close than with the words of Rev. Mr. Henchman:—"Not many minutes before death closed his eyes, he desired one with him, by prayer, to recommend his departing soul to God, adding 'I am now just going,' and at length he fell on sleep. 'Twas his delight and joy, while he lived, to walk with God, and it was his happiness, when he died, that God took him. He had finished his course and kept the faith. Such was his life."

*Whitmore's Mass. Civil List, 1030-1774; W. T. Davis: History of the Judiciary of Mass.; Emory Washburn: Judicial History of Mass.

At town meetings held on the following dates, John Burrill, Junior, was chosen to the offices named :—

| | | Town Clerk | Selectman. | |
|-------|--------------|-----------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Feb. | 15, 1691/2 | | | |
| Mar. | 7, 1692/3 | " " | " | |
| " | 7, 1693/4 | " " | " | |
| " | 8, 1694/5 | " " | " | |
| " | 9, 1695/6 | " " | " | |
| " | 8, 1696/7 | " " | " | |
| " | 8, 1697/8 | " " | " | |
| " | 8, 1698/9 | " " | " | |
| " | 8, 1699/1700 | " " | " | Treasurer. |
| " | 10, 1700/1 | " " | " | " |
| " | 9, 1701/2 | " " | " | |
| " | 1, 1702/3 | " " | " | |
| " | 6, 1703/4 | " " | " | |
| " | 5, 1704/5 | " " | " | |
| " | 5, 1705/6 | " " | " | |
| " | 8, 1707/8 | " " | " | |
| " | 6, 1709/10 | " " | " | |
| " | 5, 1710/11 | " " | " | |
| " | 3, 1711/12 | " " | " | |
| " | 2, 1712/13 | " " | " | |
| " | 4, 1713/14 | " " | " | |
| " | 7, 1714/15 | " " | " | |
| " | 5, 1715/16 | " " | " | |
| Sept. | 19, 1716 | sworn as Town Clerk and Assessor. | | |
| " | 13, 1717 | " " | " " | " " |
| Mar. | 4, 1716/17 | Town Clerk. | Selectman. | |
| " | 3, 1717/18 | " " | " | |
| " | 2, 1718/19 | " " | " | |
| " | 7, 1719/20 | " " | " | |
| " | 6, 1720/21 | " " | " | |

Occupied chair as moderator of town meeting for the last time on October 27, 1721.

From Acts and Resolves of the Province of Massachusetts Bay.

| | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| June 8, 1692–March 17, 1692–3 | Representative |
| Nov. 8, 1693–March 3, 1693–4 | " |
| May 30, 1694–March 16, 1694–5 | " |
| May 29, 1695–March 7, 1695–6 | " |
| May 27, 1696–March 31, 1696–7 | " |

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| May 25, 1698–December 10, 1698 | Representative |
| May 31, 1699–April 16, 1700 | “ |
| May 29, 1700–April 19, 1701 | “ |
| May 28, 1701–April 9, 1702 | “ |
| May 31, 1704–March 3, 1704–5 | “ |
| May 28, 1707–December 6, 1707 | Speaker |
| May 25, 1709–April 25, 1709–10 | Representative |
| May 30, 1711–April 21, 1711–12 | Speaker |
| May 28, 1712–April 10, 1712–13 | “ |
| May 27, 1713–April 6, 1713–14 | “ |
| May 27, 1714–November 5, 1714 | “ |
| May 25, 1715–December 22, 1715 | “ |
| May 30, 1716–April 12, 1716–17 | “ |
| May 29, 1717–April 10, 1717–18 | “ |
| May 28, 1718–April 11, 1719 | “ |
| May 27, 1719–April 2, 1719–20 | “ |

From Whitmore's Mass. Civil List 1630-1774; Emory Washburn: Judicial History of Mass.; W. T. Davis: History of the Judiciary of Mass..

Appointed Justice of the Peace June 12, 1701, June 30, 1702: Special Justice of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas October 26, 1711, September 16, 1715; Judge of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County of Essex, July 15, 1720, remaining on the bench until his death; Special Justice of the Superior Court of Judicature, October 24, 1712.

SARAH BURRILL PICKERING³

The oldest daughter in this family of Lieutenant John and Lois Ivory Burrill, was Sarah, born in the old homestead on Tower Hill, May 16, 1661,* and after spending her girlhood there, she married John Pickering of Salem. She died December 27, 1714.

One of her grandchildren was Hon. Timothy Pickering,⁵ an intimate friend of Washington, and an eminent statesman. He was successively Postmaster General, Secretary of War, Secretary of State, United States Senator and member of Congress.

*Lynn Vital Records.

COLONEL THEOPHILUS BURRILL³

Colonel Theophilus Burrill was the third son of Lieutenant John and Lois Ivory Burrill, born in Lynn July 15, 1669;* died July 4, 1737.* His first wife was Lydia Gathercole† of Boston, born in 1666;* died June 11, 1726.* His second wife was Hannah Charnock of Boston, a widow.‡ He had no children.

Like his brother John, he was interested in Town and Province affairs. At the age of twenty-five (November 8, 1694), he was chosen to serve at the Superior Court at Salem "for y^e jury of Tryalls," and on November 5, 1701, was ordered to "procure a school master forthwith, or as soon as may be." He was Town Treasurer two years; Clerk of the Market three years; Surveyor of Highways two years and Selectman eleven years.

The New England colonies suffered terribly from attacks by the French and Indians, and it was not until 1697, through the Peace of Ryswick, that hostilities terminated. The War of the Spanish succession, however, commenced in 1702, and the French and English in America were again involved. In June, 1707, an expedition set out for Port Royal, and our Lynn men showed their loyalty to the government. There were two regiments of land forces and a fleet,—Colonel John March, Esq., of Newbury, Commander-in-Chief. Colonel Wainwright commanded the First Regiment and the officers of the Lynn company were:—Theophilus Burrill, Captain; John Poole, Lieutenant; Hananiah Hutchinson, Ensign.¶ In 1723, Captain Burrill appears to have been promoted to Major. In 1732

*Lynn Vital Records.

†Married at Boston July 5, 1694, Lynn Vital Records.

‡Intention Nov. 9, 1727, Lynn Vital Records.

¶Province Laws, 1706-7, roster p. 690.

and 1733 he was Colonel of the Essex County Regiment of Militia as verified by a document in the Massachusetts Archives empowering him, with others, to administer the oath of allegiance; also, by two other papers bearing his signature as Colonel. One is endorsed "Coll. Burrill's Regiment sworn 1732 & 3."*

He was appointed Justice of the Peace for the County of Essex March 9, 1721/2, and for Suffolk December 19, 1728. He was also a Special Justice of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, a Judge of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County of Essex, and a Special Justice of the Superior Court of Judicature.†

He served as Representative in 1725-26‡ and as a member of the Governor's Council from 1727-1730.¶ As Councillor on May 29, 1730, he was one of a committee appointed to repair to Kittery and view the situation. The journal of the House of Representatives records that they attended to their duty, and the account of the committee's time and expense was ordered paid, the sum being placed in the hands of Theophilus Burrill, to be paid by him to the committee.¶

The separation of Town and Parish on March 5, 1721/22, brought about an unprecedented condition in the management of the Church, as it was no longer supported by an appropriation from the Town. The First Congregational Society was called upon to select a Parish Clerk and Treasurer. It required a man of tact and diplomacy, and the confidence in which Theophilus Burrill was held

*Mass. Archives, Vol. 72, pp. 408-414.

†Emory Washburn: *Judicial History of Mass.*; W. T. Davis: *History of the Judiciary of Mass.*

‡Acts and Resolves of the Province of Mass. Bay; session May 26, 1725, to April 14, 1726.

¶General Court Records, Vol. 14.

¶Journal H. of R., May 29 and September 10, 1730.

in the community was indicated when the Parish, at its first meeting after the separation (March 12, 1721/22), chose him to serve in the double capacity, and he retained both positions until March 22, 1730/31.

He lived at the northeast corner of Boston and Federal streets. The house stood a short distance from the street, and on each side of the walk leading to the front door was a row of buttonwood trees, which so protected the lawn in the hot summer days that the grass and shrubbery were always green. He gave his house to his niece, Lydia Burrill (wife of Francis Calley), who had been brought up in his family. It was stipulated that she should not enter on the place for a year and was to pay the widow (who was the executrix of the estate), the sum of £100. The widow was unable to collect the money and appealed to the court, bringing suit against said Lydia and her husband, John Hawks, and recovered judgment. The defendants appealed to the General Court, but the judgment was sustained. It seemed strange that the widow should not have received the home, but there evidently was an agreement that both husband and wife should dispose of the separate property owned by them before their marriage. Lydia, the niece, appears to have been a much married woman, for later Joshua and Lydia Ward conveyed this estate to John Lewis, who married her sister, Mary Burrill. The house was demolished about 1885. This old mansion was occupied by Col. James Robinson, the first postmaster of Lynn, the first post office having been located in a building on the premises.

Theophilus' estate was bequeathed to his brother Ebenezer, his nephew Theophilus, and to sisters and nieces. Rev. Nathaniel Hinchman, who married Lydia, daughter of John and Mary Lewis above referred to, was

also remembered. The residue, both real and personal, went to the wife. The bequest to Rev. Mr. Henchman was £30, and perhaps it was used for the purchase of a silver service, for a silver tea pot* and sugar bowl,* bearing the Henchman coat-of-arms, are now owned by a descendant, Mrs. M. E. S. Curtis of Burlington, Mass., and the inscription:—"The Gift of Theo. Burrill, Esqr to the Rev^d Mr Nath: Henchman Pastor of y^e first Church in Lynn July 5th 1737" is on the tea pot. This date, July 5, is just one day after Mr. Burrill's death.

His gift of £100 each to the First and Second Churches for the purchase of silver plate, and of a like sum to the new meeting house in the westerly end of Lynn for the use of the Society, have already been mentioned. The communion service† of the Second Church (First Church of Lynnfield), is of pewter and silver (11 pieces). Six silver, two handled beakers‡ bear the inscription:—"The gift of y^e Honourable Coll: Burrill, Esqr to y^e Second Church in Lynn 1737." As for the Saugus church, the bequest of Colonel Burrill was probably used for a similar purpose. The Universalist Church there, the successor of the earlier society, is custodian of a portion of this service (6 pieces). Two cups of hammered silver,|| two tankards and one plate¶ of pewter, are engraved "The Gift of The Honourable Theophilus Burrill, Esqr To the third Church of Christ in Lynn." That part of the service, which was loaned to the Congregationalists after the Third Church was divided, had not been used for many years and through some error was sold to a junk dealer.

*Made by Jacob Hurd, engraver.

†Loaned to the Lynn Historical Society in August, 1907.

‡Made by "I. G."

||Made by — Clark.

¶Plate made by Richard King of London.

At town meetings held on the following dates, Theophilus Burrill was chosen to the offices named:—

| | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|
| March 10, 1700/1701 | Treasurer |
| " 1, 1702/3 | " |
| " 6, 1703/4 | Clerk of the Market |
| " 5, 1704/5 | " " " " |
| " 7, 1719/20 | " " " " |
| " 20, 1700/1 | Surveyor of Highways (sworn) |
| Feb. 4, 1707/8 | " " " |
| March 4, 1706/7 | Selectman |
| " 8, 1707/8 | " |
| " 4, 1713/14 | " |
| " 7, 1714/15 | " |
| " 4, 1716/17 | " |
| " 3, 1717/18 | " |
| " 7, 1719/20 | " |
| " 2, 1723/24 | " |
| " 1, 1724/25 | " |
| " 7, 1725/26 | " |
| " 4, 1727/28 | " |

Coll. Burrill, Moderator of Town meeting, May 18, 1732.

From Emory Washburn: Judicial History of Mass.; W. T. Davis: History of the Judiciary of Mass.

Appointed Special Justice of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas September 30, 1725, April 11, 1729, August 25, 1731; Judge of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County of Essex June 21, 1733, serving until his death; Special Justice of the Superior Court of Judicature December 12, 1728, and April 19, 1735.

*Theophilus Burrill Constable for
the town of Lynn*

Signature from the Town Records.

CAPTAIN EBENEZER BURRILL³

Captain Ebenezer Burrill, the youngest son of Lieutenant John and Lois Ivory Burrill, was born in his grandfather's house on Boston Street, Lynn, July 13, 1679.* He died September 6, 1761.* On October 13, 1702,* he married Martha Farrington, daughter of Matthew Farrington, Jr., and Sarah, his wife. She was cousin of John Farrington, whose son William was Captain of the Second Company of Foot in the Revolution. Captain Farrington's monument was one of those unveiled June 18, 1904, by the Lynn Historical Society and Old Essex Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, at the dedication of the memorials to the Lynn men who served in the Revolution. Martha was born in Lynn May 2, 1679,* and died August 9, 1760.* Both husband and wife were buried in the Western Burying Ground.

As already stated, Ebenezer became the owner of the land in Swampscott, which had been purchased by his father of Robert Bronsdon, and after his marriage he left the old homestead and took up his residence there. A great deal has been said in regard to the farm house, now moved from its original site to the State road, and some believe it was built by John Humfrey, the original owner of the land. The Humfrey house was probably standing when Hon. Ebenezer Burrill owned the property, but is it probable that the two houses were identical? In Ebenezer Burrill's will is the following paragraph:—

"To my son Samuel, I give my field and pasture where I now dwell, being all that upland and meadow ground which my honour'd Father purchased of Mr. Robert Brosdon, with all the buildings thereon, excepting

*Lynn Vital Records.

the privilege of convenient room or rooms in my dwelling house so as to accommodate my daughter Lydia Mowers dwelling therein so long as she remains a widow, and excepting the four acres of land lying in my field which I have given to my son Theophilus."

The inventory of the property has these items :—

" The dwelling house where Samuel Burrill dwells, including the clock in the now west room, with the barn, *old house*, and other buildings. £146.13.4

" The dwelling house where Theophilus Burrill dwells, with the barn and other buildings, £126.13.4 (This is the house at the corner of Essex and Burrill Streets.)

" The dwelling house where Ebenezer Burrill dwells, with the barn and other buildings, £100. (This was the Farrington homestead.)

Samuel Burrill died in 1797. His son Ebenezer was administrator of the estate and the inventory presents the following :—

" The dwellinghouse and land on which it stands, \$800.

" The barn, 200.

" *The old house so-called.* 50.

Again the question arises :—Is the farm house the Humfrey house? It appears not.

A part of the Swampscott property was sold in 1798 to Robert Hooper of Marblehead, for \$4,018.00, receipts for which are on file at Salem, (\$574.00 each), and in 1842 his daughter Hannah, widow of Hon. William Reed, sold it to Hon. Enoch Redington Mudge.

The farm house is of the lean-to style of architecture, the second story projects over the first at the north end and front, and the gable roof projects over the second story. The piazza is a recent addition. The house has such a small hall that one is surprised to find the parlor

and living room so large, although they are very low studied. The kitchen extends across the width of the house. The balustrade in the hall is hand hewn, as are also the oak beams, which show in all the rooms. There was originally a large fireplace in each of these rooms, and the walls surrounding the fire frames were panelled to the ceiling. The area where the chimney stood was 14' x 16' and the space each side of the chimney was large enough for a person to climb from the ground to the garret. When the house was moved from its former site, now Elmwood Road, to the present State Road, the chimney was taken down and the fireplaces boarded up, otherwise it was restored as nearly as possible to the original, even to putting the cellar under only one-half of the house. The contract called for moving a frame building, but it was found to be, in fact, a brick house, for there was a solid brick wall on all sides between the clapboards and plastering. It was found necessary to remove the bricks around the first story, but above that the bricks are intact.

Ship building was carried on to a certain extent in Lynn. The Sloop "Endeavor" of 35 tons, built here in 1711, was owned by Joseph Mansfield, John Breed, Samuel Farrington, Benjamin Ivory and Ebenezer Burrill. On June 22, 1720, the town gave the latter liberty to set up a stable to put his horse in when he was at meeting, and the following year he, with three others, acted as trustees of Lynn's portion of £50,000 in bills of credit, which had been issued by the Province.*

It was during Ebenezer's boyhood that his father and elder brother were using their best efforts to aid in preserving the lands of Nahant against the encroachments of

*Lynn Town Records, Oct. 27, 1721.

Andros, and it is not strange that he inherited a desire to enter public life. His first civil appointment was as Constable, in 1709. Between 1723 and 1754 he was chosen Selectman sixteen times. He was Lieutenant of Militia in 1727 and Captain in 1730. He was appointed Special Justice of the Superior Court of Judicature on June 15, 1739.* His Legislative career began as a Representative from Lynn in 1726, when the Court met in the second Town House, Boston, and he served under Governors Dummer, Burnett, Tailer and Belcher. After six years in the House, he was chosen Councillor, in 1732, being the third member of his immediate family to have held that position. He retired from the Council Board in 1747, during the administration of Governor Shirley. The question of the Governor's salary was one of the principal topics of controversy during these years, Governors Shute, Burnet and Belcher all contending for a permanent salary, but the people claimed the right to pay what they thought the chief executive's services justly demanded. The two latter, especially, pressed the matter, but the controversy was not terminated until 1735, when, by royal consent, the Governor received permission to accept such sums as should be granted to him.

Captain Ebenezer Burrill was a man of strict integrity and sound business judgment,—a man who was frequently called upon in the settlement of private and public affairs. The records show that during his Legislative career he had many important committee appointments, such as the division of real estate, settlement of taxes, Indian affairs and especially on the subject of boundary settlements within the colony as well as the adjusting of lines between Massachusetts and the adjacent colonies. The Ipswich

*W. T. Davis: History of the Judiciary of Mass.,

River, a matter of interest to Lynn at the present day, was the cause of discussion as early as 1731, for Ebenezer Burrill served on a committee of the General Court to investigate the incumbrances therein.

He had one negro slave named Cæsar, of whom my grandmother related a little incident. In those days the streets were not well lighted, and perhaps there were some who rather feared going out after dark. A certain resident of Swampscott, whose mind unfortunately was not quite normal, met Cæsar one day and said to him:—"Cæsar, I had just as soon walk along with you in the evening as anybody."

Ebenezer Burrill's will is dated January 14, 1761. He owned a great deal of real estate, upland and marsh, also wood lots in what is now the forest reservation, and a large amount of personal property, the estate being appraised at £2,182.19.6. He had a large family of children, six daughters and four sons, and the property was divided among the children and grandchildren who survived him.

At town meetings of the following dates, he was chosen :—

| | | | |
|------------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------|
| March 6, 1709/10 | Constable | March 7, 1742/3 | Selectman |
| " 2, 1723/4 | Selectman | " 4, 1744/5 | " |
| " 4, 1727/8 | " | " 2, 1746/7 | " |
| " 3, 1728/9 | " | " 7, 1748 | " |
| " 2, 1729/30 | " | " 5, 1749/50 | " |
| " 1, 1730/31 | " | " 4, 1750/51 | " |
| " 6, 1731/2 | " | " 5, 1753 | " |
| " 5, 1732/3 | " | " 4, 1754 | " |
| " 4, 1733/4 | " | " 8, 1754 | sworn as Assessor |

From Acts and Resolves of the Province of Massachusetts Bay.

| | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|--------------|----|----------------|
| Representative, | session of | May 25, 1726 | to | April 5, 1727 |
| " | " | " | " | May 29, 1728 |
| " | " | " | " | April 18, 1729 |
| " | " | " | " | May 28, 1729 |
| " | " | " | " | April 15, 1730 |
| " | " | " | " | May 27, 1730 |
| " | " | " | " | Jan. 2, 1731 |
| " | " | " | " | Feb. 10, 1731 |
| " | " | " | " | April 24, 1731 |
| " | " | " | " | May 26, 1731 |
| " | " | " | " | March 31, 1732 |

Councillor 1731-32 (for the Province at large.)

| | | | |
|---|---------|------------|---------|
| " | 1732-33 | Councillor | 1738-39 |
| " | 1733-34 | " | 1739-40 |
| " | 1734-35 | " | 1740-41 |
| " | 1735-36 | " | 1742-43 |
| " | 1736 | " | 1743-44 |
| " | 1737-38 | " | 1746-47 |



Signature from a deed of May 4, 1733.

The term "Royal Family of Lynn" was evidently attached to this family, owing to the service as Councillor under the Province Charter of John and Ebenezer Burrill, but the other brother, Theophilus, can now be added to the list. These three brothers were all able men, who dealt justly with their fellow citizens. They held many positions of honor and trust, were upright, loyal and true to the Province, diligent and laborious in serving their generation. The effort has simply been to present certain facts in their lives, for their memory needs nothing that I can contribute to perpetuate it.

EBENEZER BURRILL, JUNIOR[†]

Of Ebenezer Burrill's family, the oldest son was Ebenezer, born February 6, 1702-3* ; died May 20, 1778.* He married, July 29, 1725,* Mary, daughter of General Joseph and Elizabeth Williams Mansfield, and their home was on Boston Street. Mary, the wife, was born May 13, 1709;* died April 22, 1786.* Their graves are in the Western Burying Ground.

*Lynn Vital Records.

Ebenezer, Junior, the subject of this sketch, was Town Clerk from March 1, 1756, to March 6, 1775, with the exception of 1765, 1766 and 1767, seventeen years in all. His service as Selectman covered the same period with the year 1775 in addition. Within this time he also filled the office of Town Treasurer thirteen years and Assessor fourteen years.*

His services as a public officer were during the stirring times preceding the Revolution. The Navigation Acts had been passed but were so successfully evaded that Francis Newton Thorpe, in his Constitutional History of the United States, says "the American people may be said to have been the most prosperous violators of law in the 18th century." As a result goods were smuggled into the country, and the Writs of Assistance were issued by the Superior Court,—causing the first serious eruption. The long struggle for the possession of the Mississippi Valley compelled the English Ministry in 1764 to tax the colonies for their own defence, and it was on May 30 of that year that Mr. Burrill began his Legislative career, serving eleven years from 1764 through 1774.† The damages which were sustained by the Lieutenant Governor and some other gentlemen in Boston, occasioned by the tumultuous disturbances there on account of the Stamp Act, led the government to cause the towns to give their representatives such instructions as they should judge expedient. In the History of Lynn it is recorded that the people rejoiced over the repeal of the Stamp Act by ringing bells and making bonfires, and yet the same paragraph says that on the first of December, 1766, they directed their representative, Ebenezer Burrill, to use his endeavors

*Lynn Town Records.

†General Court Records.

to procure an act to compensate Mr. Hutchinson and others for their losses in the riot of the preceding year. These two sentiments would appear to conflict. The Town Records show that on September 18, Lynn acknowledged the Governor's desire by voting to give her representative the necessary instructions in regard to compensating these men, but the next vote, passed at the same town meeting, certainly indicates on which side of the question Lynn stood. This is the vote:—"That Mr. Burrill, representative of Lynn, be and is hereby directed to be no ways accessory to granting & drawing any sum or sums of money out of the public treasury of this Province for making up and repairing the damages sustained by several gentlemen of Boston as set forth in the notification &c., but on the contrary to use the utmost of his endeavours to prevent the same."

The tax on tea came the next year (1767). Richard Pratt recorded in his Commonplace Book that "local affairs sunk into insignificance and the ways and means of securing independence was set up at length." On September 19, 1768, the Town chose Ebenezer Burrill "by a great majority" to attend a convention at "Funnels Hall" in Boston, three days later to consult just, reasonable and proper measures for the securing the crown and government; also the constitutional rights and privileges of the inhabitants of the Province which they ought to enjoy by charter, etc. On the 28th, ships arrived at Boston with troops, and, as recorded by Mr. Pratt, Lynn's first thought was to hold a "special solemn Fast Day in the two parish meeting houses,—The Old Tunnel and the West Parish on Saugus Green."

Ebenezer Burrill was an earnest advocate of the rights of the colonies. It is said he was very strongly opposed

to the introduction of tea and was unwilling that a particle should be used in his household, although the female members contrived to introduce it. On May 24, 1770, the Town spread this vote upon the records:—"We will do our endeavor to discountenance the use of foreign tea," and in 1772 they instructed their representative to "stand firm for their charter rights." In May, 1773, they recorded their protest against the principles of the Governor, which were inconsistent with that liberty to which the people were entitled as Englishmen, and instructed Mr. Burrill to encourage a free communication with their sister colonies similar to the plan proposed by Virginia, a measure well adapted to restore that harmony between Great Britain and her colonies, essential to the happiness of both.* In December they concluded the tax on tea was in effect a tax upon Americans without their consent, and that the act of Parliament allowing the East India Company to send tea to America on its own account was artfully framed. They resolved their disapproval of the landing and selling of said tea and that they would not suffer any tea subject to a parliamentary duty to be landed or sold in this town, and that they stood ready to assist their brethren at Boston or elsewhere whenever their aid was required in repelling all attempts to land or sell any tea poisoned with a duty.* Here they certainly showed a revolutionary spirit, and the next year preparations were made for laying in a stock of ammunition.

General Gage ordered the General Court to convene at Salem in October, 1774, but alarmed by the preparations being made by the colonists and the patriotic instructions of the people to the delegates, he countermanded the summons, and the members were discharged, but notwith-

*Lynn Town Records.

standing this, ninety of the representatives met at Salem October 5, 1774. The convention was organized without the Governor, and on October 7, the members resolved themselves into the Provincial Congress. Ebenezer Burrill and Captain John Mansfield were the members from Lynn. In 1775 the town was carefully guarded, a watch of twelve men being kept each and every night, and on May 18 Ebenezer Burrill was authorized to give permits to persons to pass as they should have occasion, and to sign said permits as a magistrate.* He was known as "one of Sam Adams' rebels" and zealously aided the efforts of the patriots, but did not live to see those efforts crowned with success.

He was the fortunate possessor of a "chaise" which, by his will, was bequeathed to his wife. Pleasure carriages were rarely seen, except in Boston, until the middle of the 18th century. The chaise was introduced about that date. In 1753 there were none in the counties of Worcester and Barnstable; but one was reported in Bristol; there were forty-seven in Essex, fifty in Middlesex and about two hundred in Suffolk county.† Like his kinsmen of the earlier generations, he, too, had a strong religious nature, and believed in a glorious resurrection to eternal life.

At town meetings held on the following dates he was chosen :—

| | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|-------------|------------|------------|
| March 1, 1756, | Assessor, | Town Clerk, | Treasurer, | Selectman. |
| " 7, 1757, | " " " | " " " | " " " | " " " |
| " 6, 1758, | " " " | " " " | " " " | " " " |
| " 5, 1759, | " " " | " " " | " " " | " " " |
| " 3, 1760, | " " " | " " " | " " " | " " " |
| " 2, 1761. | " " " | " " " | " " " | " " " |
| " 5, 1762, | " " " | " " " | " " " | " " " |
| " 7, 1763, | " " " | " " " | " " " | " " " |

*Lynn Town Records.

†Barry: History of Mass.; Vol. 11, p. 22; Felt's Salem, Vol. 1, p. 316

| | | | | | |
|-------|----------|-----------|-------------|------------|------------|
| March | 5, 1764, | Assessor, | Town Clerk, | Treasurer, | Selectman. |
| " | 7, 1768, | " | " | " | " |
| " | 6, 1769, | " | " | " | " |
| " | 5, 1770, | " | " | " | " |
| " | 4, 1771, | " | " | " | " |
| " | 2, 1772, | " | " | " | " |
| " | 1, 1773, | " | " | " | " |
| " | 7, 1774, | " | " | " | " |
| " | 6, 1775, | " | " | " | " |

From General Court Records.

| | | |
|----------------|----------------|---------------------------|
| Representative | May 25, 1764,* | at Concord (later Boston) |
| " | " 29, 1765, | Boston |
| " | " 28, 1766, | " |
| " | " 27, 1767, | " |
| " | " 25, 1768, | " |
| " | " 31, 1769, | " |
| " | " 30, 1770, | Harvard College |
| " | " 29, 1771, | " " |
| " | " 27, 1772, | " " |
| " | " 26, 1773, | Boston |
| " | " 25, 1774, | " |

From the Town Records:—October 3, 1774, Ebenezer Burrill and Captain John Mansfield were chosen Representatives to go to the General Assembly at Salem.

*Sessions beginning on these dates.

Ebenezer Burrill town treasurer

Signature from the Town Records.

EUNICE BURRILL GREEN⁴

In this same family Eunice married Ezra Green of Malden. He was a Deacon of the Malden church, Selectman, Town Clerk and Representative. One of their descendants, Rev. James D. Green,⁶ was formerly minister of the Unitarian Church in Lynn.

SAMUEL BURRILL[†]

Samuel Burrill was born in Lynn, April 1, 1717;* died May 3, 1797.* His wife was Anna, daughter of John and Anna Brame Alden of Boston, born January 29, 1722;† died December 10, 1795.* Her mother, a widow, in 1728 married Dr. Henry Burchstead. Samuel lived on the farm at Swampscott which had been left him by his father, as already described, and his son Ebenezer was administrator of the estate.

Samuel Burrill was the Lynn member to a County Convention April 25, 1776, held in an endeavor to procure more equal representation in the House of Representatives.‡ A memorial signed by twenty-two delegates was presented to the House, the committee were assigned a pew and Mr. John Lowell, of Newburyport, as chairman, was given the privilege of the floor. The result was an act providing for more equal representation, passed May 4, 1776. On March 3, 1777, Samuel Burrill was chosen by the Town a member of the Committee of Correspondence. The other members were Deacon Daniel Mansfield, Colonel John Mansfield, Dr. John Flagg, Daniel Newhall, Thomas Stocker and Benjamin Johnson. He was also Representative to the General Court in 1779, 1780, 1781 and 1783, and was a member of the convention which framed the constitution of the Commonwealth, adopted in 1780.||

*Lynn Vital Records.

†Boston Record Commissioner's Report.

‡Mass. Archives, Vol. 156, p. 162.

||Journal of Convention.

THEOPHILUS BURRILL⁵

Theophilus Burrill, in the fifth generation, was the son of Theophilus and Mary Hills Burrill, and was born October 30, 1740. The record of his death has not been found. He married, May 3, 1762,* Martha Newhall, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Fowle Newhall. She was born February 23, 1743.* Theophilus enlisted as a private on the Lexington Alarm Roll, Captain William Farrington's company, Second company of Lynn, and marched on the alarm of April 19, 1775, from Lynn to Concord.† He re-enlisted November 11, 1777, in Colonel Jacob Gerrish's regiment of Guards;‡ received his discharge February 3, 1778, and again enlisted the following day in the same regiment and probably as Corporal, serving until April 3, 1778.¶

His residence was at the corner of Essex and Burrill Streets, Swampscott. The house is now standing. During his life a path led from Essex Street to the front door. The house is square, with four rooms on a floor, the ell being an addition of later years. There is a large, old-fashioned fireplace and oven in the kitchen; the beams are visible in the parlor and dining room, and in one or two of the rooms the inside wall is wainscoted to the ceiling. The roof is typical of the time, the timbers being fastened together with treenails. The house is well preserved and is most interesting. It is now owned by Charles E. Burrill and Mrs. Ella F. Moore, direct descendants of Theophilus' brother, Ebenezer Burrill. During the Revolution, as the troops passed the house on their way from Salem to Boston, Theophilus' wife frequently treated the soldiers to cider—incidentally, no doubt, gaining some news of the war.

*Lynn Vital Records.

†Mass. Archives, Vol. 12, p. 77.

‡Mass. Archives, Vol. 19, p. 152.

¶Mass. Archives, Vol. 19, p. 119.

MICAJAH BURRILL⁶

In the family of Theophilus and Martha Newhall Burrill, there were six sons and three daughters, but the second child only will be mentioned,—Micajah Burrill, my great grandfather. He was born December 10, 1764,* in the house on Essex Street, corner of Burrill, Swampscott, which had been occupied by his father and grandfather. He died Monday evening, December 7, 1863, aged ninety-eight years, eleven months, twenty-eight days, and his funeral occurred on the ninety-ninth anniversary of his birth. A portrait in the possession of Miss Martha Ellen Burrill, represents him at the age of seventy-five, wearing a dark suit of clothes, with single-breasted vest, cut rather high, and a white shirt with soft, turn-over collar. He was a man of fine proportions, with round, full features. His skin was very fair and his hair was white as snow, thick and rather long. His hair turned gray when he was quite a young man. He married Mercy Ingalls, daughter of Nathaniel and Mercy Pratt Ingalls, May 17, 1787.* She was born in a house situated on the easterly side of Fayette Street, just north of the railroad bridge. She died August 5, 1838,* aged seventy-three.

Micajah went to school on Water Hill, and each boy was obliged to carry a "cleft" of wood for the school fire. When the battle of Bunker Hill was fought he was eleven years old, and on that day was ploughing on Pearl Street, near where the residence of Edwin Sheldon stood. He ran up to High Rock and could hear the guns and see the smoke of the battle. Two years later he was left an orphan, with the care of his younger brothers and sisters.

*Lynn Vital Records.

NOTE :—The graves of Micajah and Mercy Burrill are in the Eastern Burying Ground.

During his early married life he lived in the homestead, then built a house on what is now the eastern corner of Essex and Mt. Pleasant Streets, Lynn, owning all the land from there to Mt. Pleasant Place. It was in this house that his wife died. Just west of his home there was a natural well, and a brook ran through his orchard, crossing below the house, thence to Amos Breed's field, now Lincoln Street. On his land were also the dwellings of his son Theophilus and daughter Patty, wife of Captain Samuel Mudge. Her house was on the westerly corner of Mt. Pleasant Street, but it has since been removed to Sheridan Street. Micajah spent his last days with his daughter Patty. His own house, now much changed in appearance, stands on Ezra Street.

As a young man he was a weaver and wove all his linen when he was married. He manufactured shoes for between forty and fifty years, making the first "buffed" bottom shoes ever manufactured in Lynn. As early as 1790 it was his custom to carry shoes in a bag to Boston, walking the entire distance by way of Malden, then after selling the stock he would walk back again. His shop was situated just east of his house. It was a two story building, and is now used as a dwelling.

In addition to his extensive shoe business in Lynn he conducted a store in Baltimore and also owned considerable shipping. He was very active and amassed what in those days was considered a large fortune, but during the war with Great Britain he lost very heavily. He said the year 1819 was the hardest he had ever seen. It was impossible to collect bills from Southern customers, and he lost \$20,000 worth of shoes that were wrecked on their way South. Between 1825 and 1830 he lost practically everything, but went to work with renewed vigor and

recovered in part that which he had lost. He was a man of great courage and energy.

He was one of the incorporators of the First Methodist Society, but later became one of the five original trustees of the Methodist church on Union street. He was very much interested in the formation of that society in 1811 and did a great deal toward securing the erection of their meeting house.* The society was incorporated as the "Eastern Methodist Society in Lynn" on February 27, 1813, with power to "hold the lot of land whereon they had lately built a meeting house, together with said meeting house." Mr. Burrill was one of the incorporators named in the act of the Legislature.†

He was one of the first directors of the Lynn Mechanics Bank ;‡ became a member of the Board of Selectmen, and took part in the greeting to General Lafayette when he passed through Lynn on August 31, 1824. In politics he was a staunch Whig, and even though he held no public office other than that of selectman, he was greatly interested in public affairs throughout his long life. He was a staunch supporter of the Union cause and believed that the Union would not be destroyed. He voted for George Washington for President of the United States and cast his ballot at every presidential election, with one exception, up to 1860. On November sixth of that year, at the age of ninety-six, he went to the polls and voted for Abraham Lincoln. His was a long, active and useful life, dominated by great courage and a firm will. He was always strictly upright in his dealings and commanded the respect and esteem of all with whom he was acquainted. " Thus

*Dedicated November 27, 1811, and burned in 1859.

†The name was changed to "St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church," incorporated June 29, 1861.

‡Incorporated February 23, 1814.

has gone away from us one of those links which connect us with the past, whose memories reached back to the time that tried men's souls and who were eye witnesses of events big with the fate of this nation."*

His wife was accustomed to wear what was called a "Methody" bonnet, made of black satin and lined with white satin, the crown being plaited; it was similar to the Quaker bonnet. Their family consisted of eleven sons and two daughters. As the father left no will his son Warren settled the estate, which was divided among the children then living.

Another old house, still standing, is that now owned by the Women's Union for Christian Work. It is situated on Olive Street and was built by Theophilus Burrill, a brother of Micajah.

REBECCA TAYLOR⁵

The Lynn Historical Society has in its possession a portrait of Rebecca Taylor of Lynn, great-great-granddaughter of the first George Burrill. She was a daughter of Sarah Burrill and William Taylor, the latter a son of James Taylor, who was Treasurer of the Province from 1693 to 1714. The original portrait, of which this is a copy, was painted in 1757 by Joseph Badger of Boston.

EBENEZER BURRILL⁶

Ebenezer Burrill was the son of John and Anne Tompson Burrill, and grandson of Ebenezer, Junior. He was born in Lynn July 27, 1762,† and died July 29, 1839,†

*Lynn Weekly Reporter, December 12, 1863.

†Lynn Vital Records.

in New York City. His request that he might be buried in the Western Burying Ground was fulfilled. His early boyhood was passed in Lynn, but at nine years of age he was adopted by his uncle Ebenezer, who resided in Newport, Rhode Island. He married Phebe, daughter of Captain James Cahoon and Phebe Wilcox of Newport, August 3, 1788. His wife was born October 12, 1768, and died March 30, 1841.

He is said to have visited Lynn in 1778, and when he undertook to return, the British were so near Newport that he went to New Haven, Connecticut, which accounts for his services as a Revolutionary soldier being accredited to Connecticut rather than to Rhode Island. He appears on a pay roll of Captain Phineas Bradley's company of Artillery Guards in the Connecticut service, from April 3, 1780, to January 1, 1781.* He represented Newport in the General Assembly in 1799 and 1800.† In 1797 and 1798 he was Inspector of the Brigade of Militia for the Counties of Newport and Bristol, and was elected Adjutant General of Rhode Island in 1799, 1800 and 1801.‡ The following year he moved to New York. He had a very extensive business career and for many years was engaged in the shipping and commission business. One of his descendants, Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler of New Rochelle, New York, also Mrs. Breese J. Stevens of Madison, Wisconsin, a descendant of his sister, Mary Burrill Tuttle, have made a special study of the genealogy of the family.

*Connecticut Men in the Revolution.

†Legislative Record of Rhode Island.

‡Smith's Civil and Military List of Rhode Island.

JAMES BURRILL, JUNIOR⁶

James Burrill, Junior, was born April 25, 1772, in Providence, Rhode Island, and died December, 25, 1820, in Washington, D. C. He was a great grandson of Hon. Ebenezer Burrill, a grandson of Ebenezer, Junior, and son of James and Elizabeth Rawson Burrill,—a lawyer by profession. He became Attorney General of Rhode Island in 1797, the year his cousin Ebenezer was elected Inspector of Militia; a member of the General Assembly from Providence in 1813; was chosen Speaker in 1814; appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island in 1816, and later United States Senator. His mother was descended from Edward Rawson, Secretary of Massachusetts Bay Colony.

It is worthy of note that John Burrill and his kinsman James, although residing in different states, held similar positions and continued in the public service during their lifetime. They were Speakers of the House of Representatives in Massachusetts and Rhode Island respectively; both judges, though of different courts; both members of an upper legislative body, one provincial, the other national. Both died at their posts of duty in the public service, in the midst of their usefulness, after a sudden and short illness, in the same month, December, and within one year of a century apart. James Burrill's daughter, Elizabeth, was the mother of George William Curtis⁸, the American journalist, orator and author.

In closing, a word may be permitted about "Burrill Hill," an elevation in the Lynn woods, from whose summit, two hundred and eighty-five feet above the sea, an unbroken view of the surrounding country may be obtained.

The Burrill school may be razed, the two streets which bear the name may be discontinued, but it is a pleasure to know that the family name of these eminent and distinguished men will be perpetuated through this granite hill in Lynn's public forest.

NOTE.—All quotations are from original records, whose capitalization and spelling have been followed.

APPENDIX

DESCENDANTS OF GEORGE BURRILL

This only gives the family record of the persons named in the preceding paper.

1. GEORGE¹ BURRILL was born in England. He came to Massachusetts Bay Colony and was settled in Saugus (Lynn), as early as 1630. His wife was Mary Cooper of Appley. When their marriage license was granted, 12 Jan., 1626, he was recorded as of Boston, age 35; her age was 20. He was one of the proprietors of Lynn in 1638, and died there in 1653. She died in August, 1653.

Children:

- i. FRANCIS², b. in England in 1626; d. 10 Nov. 1704, in Lynn, Mass.; m. Elizabeth ———.
- ii. GEORGE, b. in England; d. 5 July, 1698; m. Deborah Simpkins, of Boston, Mass., dau. of Nicholas and Isabel.
2. iii. LIEUT. JOHN, b. 1631.

2. LIEUT. JOHN² BURRILL (*George*¹) was born in Lynn, Mass., in 1631 and died there 24 April, 1703. He married 10 May, 1656, Lois Ivory, born in 1640, died in Lynn 5 Sept., 1720, dau. of Thomas and Ann (South).

Children, born in Lynn:

3. i. "SPEAKER" JOHN (Captain)³, b. 15 Oct., 1657.
4. ii. SARAH, b. 16 May, 1661.
- iii. THOMAS, b. 7. Jan., 1663.
- iv. ANNA, b. 15 Sept., 1666; m. 24 July, 1695, Josiah Rhoads.
5. v. THEOPHILUS (Col.), b. 15 July, 1669.
- vi. LOIS, b. 27 Jan. 1671; m. at Boston, 5 June, 1695, Samuel Sprague of Woburn.
6. vii. SAMUEL, b. 20 Apr., 1674.
- viii. MARY, b. 18 Feb., 1676; d. 26 Oct. 1694; unm.
7. ix. EBENEZER (Capt.), b. 13 July, 1679.
- x. RUTH, b. 17 May, 1682; m. 9 May, 1705, Capt. Benjamin Potter.
3. "SPEAKER" JOHN³ BURRILL (*John*², *George*¹) was born in Lynn, 15 Oct., 1657; died 10 Dec., 1721; m. 28 July, 1680, Mary Stower of Charlestown, born 9 Feb., 1654, died 22 May, 1728. She was buried in Charlestown. They had no children.

4. SARAH³ BURRILL (*John*², *George*¹) was born in Lynn, 16 May, 1661, and died (in Salem) 27 Dec., 1714. She married John Pickering of Salem. Among her grandchildren was Hon. Timothy Pickering⁵ (Timothy⁴), born in Salem 17 July, 1745; died there 29 Jan., 1829.
5. COL. THEOPHILUS³ BURRILL (*John*², *George*¹) was born in Lynn, 15 July, 1669, and died there 4:5mo: 1737. He married, first, 5 July, 1694, Lydia Gathercole of Boston, born in 1666, died 11 June, 1726; married, second, 6 Nov., 1727, Hannah Charnock of Boston, born 15 Feb., 1686, daughter of Elizur Holyoke, widow of Capt. John Charnock. No children.
6. SAMUEL³ BURRILL (*John*², *George*¹) was born in Lynn, 20 Apr., 1674, and died there 23 May, 1713. He married 14 Sept., 1697, Margaret Jarvis, of Boston. She married, second, 12 May, 1715, Daniel Mansfield.
Children, born in Lynn:
 - i. MARY⁴, b. 24 Aug., 1698; d. 31 Aug. 1754; m. 10 Nov., 1715, John Lewis. Their daughter, Lydia⁵, b. 20 Aug., 1716, m. 3 Dec., 1734, Rev. Nathaniel Hinchman, b. 22 Nov., 1700, d. 23 Dec., 1761.
 - ii. LOIS, b. 15 Feb., 1700-1; d. 22 Feb., 1720-1; m. 15 Oct., 1719, ——— Roby.
 - iii. LYDIA, b. 11 Feb., 1702-3; m., first, 21 Mar., 1722-3, Francis Calley of Marblehead; second, Int. 25 June, 1738, John Hawks of Lynn; third, Joshua Ward.
 - iv. ANNA, b. 7 Mar., 1704-5; d. 10 Nov., 1740; m., first, 9 May, 1723, Nathaniel Fuller; m., second, 15 Feb., 1738, at Boston, Nathan Cheever of Boston (Chelsea).
 - v. SARAH, b. 14 Mar., 1706-7; m. Int. 29 May, 1726, William Taylor, son of James Taylor, Treasurer of the Province of Mass. Bay. Their daughter Rebecca, b. 5 June, 1727, m. 20 June, 1747, Timothy Orne of Salem.
 - vi. ABIGAIL, b. 12 May, 1709; m. 29 Jan., 1729-30, Humphrey Deverix (Int. of Marblehead).
 - vii. RUTH, b. 25 Jan., 1711-12; d. before 1732; m. Robert Hooper, Jr.
7. CAPT. EBENEZER³ BURRILL (*John*², *George*¹) was born in Lynn, 13 July, 1679, died there 6 Sept., 1761. He married 13 Oct., 1702, Martha Farrington, born 2 May, 1679, died 9 Aug., 1760, daughter of Matthew Farrington, Jr., of Lynn, and Sarah ———.
Children, born in Lynn:
 8. i. EBENEZER⁴, b. 6 Feb., 1702-3.
 - ii. JOHN, b. 24 Feb., 1704-5; d. 5 Dec., 1724.
 - iii. MARTHA, b. 21 Apr., 1707; m. ——— Barrett.

9. iv. THEOPHILUS, b. 21 May, 1709.
 - v. MARY, b. 31 July, 1711; d. 19 Apr., 1738; m. 10 Aug. 1732, John Mower.
 - vi. EUNICE, b. 27 Oct., 1713; d. 2 Oct., 1760; m. 3 Apr., 1744, Ezra Green of Malden. Their grandson, Rev. James D. Green⁶ (Bernard⁵) was a Unitarian minister.
 - vii. LOIS, b. 7 Aug., 1715; d. 15 June, 1736.
 - viii. SAMUEL, b. 1 Apr., 1717; d. 3 May, 1797; m. Anna Alden. b. 29 Jan., 1722, d. 10 Dec., 1795, dau. of John and Anna (Brame) of Boston.
 - ix. SARAH, b. 15 Apr., 1719; d. 15 Sept., 1748; m. 25 Dec., 1745, Thomas Hills of Malden.
 - x. LYDIA, b. 25 Feb., 1721-2; m. 20 Oct., 1743, Ezra Mower.
8. EBENEZER¹ BURRILL (*Ebenezer*³, *John*², *George*¹) was born in Lynn, 6 Feb., 1702-3, died there 20 May, 1778, and married, 29 July, 1725, Mary Mansfield, born 13 May, 1709, died 22 Apr., 1786, daughter of Gen. Joseph and Elizabeth (Williams).
- Children, born in Lynn:
10. i. JOHN⁵, b. 29 Aug., 1726.
 - ii. JOSEPH, b. 25 June, 1728; settled in Newport, R. I.; d. there 4 Dec., 1791; m. ——— Bennett, dau. of Lydia.
 - iii. MARTHA, b. 19 Dec., 1730; d. 27 Dec., 1759; m. 4 Aug., 1752, Benjamin Newhall.
 11. iv. MARY, b. 20 Feb., 1732-3.
 - v. EBENEZER, b. 14 Feb., 1734-5; settled in Newport, R. I.; d. there 20 May, 1788; m. Lydia Bennett.
 - vi. LOIS, b. 9 May, 1737; m. 17 Sept., 1756, James Newhall.
 - vii. MANSFIELD, b. 1 Oct., 1739; settled in Salem; d. there 2 Jan., 1826; m. 1 Dec., 1763, Joanna Silsbee.
 - viii. THOMAS, b. 20 Sept., 1741; settled in New Haven, Conn.; m. 9 June, 1767, Sarah Johnson, at Lynn.
 12. ix. JAMES, b. 7 Mar., 1743-4.
 - x. EZRA, b. 10 May, 1746; d. in Salem, 15 June, 1796; m., first, Anna Breed, at Lynn, 22 Feb., 1770; m., second, 13 Oct., 1795, Elizabeth Mansfield, at Salem.
 - xi. SARAH, b. 15 Aug., 1748; d. 2 June, 1819; m. 23 Mar., 1769, Amos Stocker.
9. THEOPHILUS⁴ BURRILL (*Ebenezer*³, *John*², *George*¹) was born in Lynn, 21 May, 1709, and died there in 1791. He married 24 Sept., 1736, Mary Hills of Malden.
- Children, born in Lynn:
- i. LOIS⁵, b. 15 June, 1737; m. 28 Apr., 1768, Samuel Graves.
 13. ii. THEOPHILUS, b. 30 Oct., 1740.
 - iii. MARY, b. 6 Feb., 1743; m. 7 Mar., 1771, Samuel Collins.
 - iv. BENJAMIN, b. 14 Aug., 1745.
 - v. EBENEZER, b. 7 Mar., 1747-8.
 - vi. MARTHA, b. 23 July, 1750; m., first, 26 Oct., 1775, Thomas Tuttle; m. second, 25 Feb., 1779, Joseph Richards.
 - vii. MICAJAH, b. 5 Dec., 1753.

10. JOHN⁵ BURRILL (*Ebenezer*⁴, *Ebenezer*³, *John*², *George*¹) was born in Lynn, 29 Aug., 1726, and died there 14 Dec., 1793. He married 26 Jan., 1748, Anne Tompson, at Haverhill. She was born 24 Feb., 1729, and died in Lynn, 15 April, 1798.

Children, born in Lynn:

- i. ANNE⁶, b. 21 Nov., 1749; d. 20 Oct., 1753.
- ii. COL. JOHN, b. 17 Nov., 1751; d. 2 Dec., 1826; m. 17 Nov., 1774, Anna Fuller.
- iii. MARY, b. 2 Mar., 1754; d. 8 Apr., 1835; m. 22 Feb., 1774, Joseph Hawks.
- iv. JOSEPH, b. 13 Feb., 1756; d. 31 May, 1838; m. 17 Dec., 1791, Susannah Mulliken.
- v. ANNE, b. 13 Mar., 1758; d. 16 May, 1818; m., first, 17 Nov., 1791, William Whittmore; m., second, 6 Nov., 1798, William Brown.
- vi. MICAJAH, b. 5 Oct., 1760; d. 25 Mar., 1847; m. Ruth Farrington (Int. 3 Oct., 1790).
14. vii. EBENEZER, b. 27 July, 1762.
- viii. TOMPSON, b. 30 Apr., 1764; d. 12 Mar., 1842; m. 5 Mar., 1789, Lydia Quiner.
- ix. SARAH, b. 21 July, 1767; d. 23 Feb., 1773.

11. MARY⁵ BURRILL (*Ebenezer*⁴, *Ebenezer*³, *John*², *George*¹) was born in Lynn, 20 Feb., 1732-3, and died there 6 Aug., 1778; She married 14 Dec., 1752, John Tuttle of Chelsea, who was born 16 Oct., 1728. One of their descendants through Ezra Tuttle⁶, James Smith Tuttle⁷, Jemimaette Tuttle⁸, who married Marcellus Farmer, is Mary Elizabeth Farmer⁹, born 11 Nov., 1844, in Syracuse, N. Y., married 25 Oct., 1876, Breese J. Stevens of Madison, Wis.

12. JAMES⁵ BURRILL (*Ebenezer*⁴, *Ebenezer*³, *John*², *George*¹) was born in Lynn 7 Mar., 1743-4, and died in Providence, R. I., in 1825. He married first, 12 June, 1768, Elizabeth Rawson, daughter of Deacon Stephen, who was descended from Edward Rawson, Secretary of Mass. Bay Colony from 1650 to 1686.

Children:

- i. GEORGE⁶ RAWSON, b. 8 Feb., 1770; m. Amelia Smith of Providence.
 15. ii. JAMES, JUNIOR, b. 25 Apr., 1772.
13. THEOPHILUS⁵ BURRILL (*Theophilus*⁴, *Ebenezer*³, *John*², *George*¹) was born in Lynn 30 Oct., 1740; married 3 May,

1762, Martha Newhall, born 23 Feb., 1742-3, daughter of Benjamin, of Lynn, and Elizabeth (Fowle) of Woburn.

Children, born in Lynn :

- i. SUSANNAH⁶, b. 27 Aug., 1762; d. 6 Jan., 1836; m., first, 5 July, 1783, Benjamin Ingalls; m., second, 23 May, 1790, Benjamin Ireson.
16. ii. MICAJAH, b. 10 Dec., 1764.
- iii. BENJAMIN, b. 24 Dec., 1766.
- iv. THEOPHILUS, b. 21 May, 1769; m. 7 Oct., 1798, Rebecca Fuller.
- v. FREDRICK, b. 13 Sept., 1772.
- vi. BENJAMIN, b. 14 Nov., 1774; d. 28 June, 1841; m. 28 Sept., 1806, Mary Johnson.
- vii. RUTH, b. 13 Dec., 1775; d. 17 Feb., 1823; m. 5 Oct., 1795, John Meservey.
- viii. MARY, b. 10 June, 1778; m. 14 Oct., 1797, Theophilus Clark.
- ix. ISAIAH, b. 1781; d. 6 Mar., 1847; m. first, 8 Apr., 1804, Mary Tarbox; m., second, 26 June, 1825, Abigail Tarbox.

14. EBENEZER⁶ BURRILL (*John*⁵, *Ebenezer*⁴, *Ebenezer*³, *John*², *George*¹) was born 27 July, 1762 in Lynn, died 29 July, 1839, in New York. He married 3 Aug., 1788, Phebe Calhoun, who was born 12 Oct., 1768 in Newport, R. I., died 30 Mar., 1841, daughter of Capt. James and Phebe (Wilcox).

Children, born in Newport, except the two youngest :

- i. PHEBE ANNE⁷, b. 1 May, 1789; d. 6 Apr., 1843 in New York.
 - ii. ELIZA TOMPSON, b. 24 May, 1792; d. 7 Aug., 1870; m. 17 Sept., 1812 in New York, Rev. Gilbert R. Livingston, b. 16 Oct., 1786, d. in Philadelphia 9 Mar., 1834. One of their grandchildren is Katherine Beeckman Livingston⁹ (Robert Dwight⁸) b. 28 June, 1842; m. 16 Sept., 1876, Montgomery Schuyler of New Rochelle, N. Y., b. 19 Aug., 1843.
 - iii. JOHN EBENEZER, b. 5 July, 1795; d. 2 June, 1855, at Bedford, N. Y.; m. at Charleston 1822, Ann G. Shoelbred.
 - iv. SARAH CAHOONE, b. 12 May, 1798.
 - v. GEORGE TOMPSON, b. 20 Mar., 1800; d. in California 2 Feb., 1856.
 - vi. MARY MATILDA, b. in New York 24 Nov., 1804; d. there 29 Apr., 1843.
 - vii. ALEXANDER MANSFIELD, b. in Greenwich, N. Y., 19 June, 1807; d. in Newark, N. J., 7 Feb., 1869.
- There were four other children.

15. JAMES⁶ BURRILL, JR., (*James*⁵, *Ebenezer*⁴, *Ebenezer*³, *John*², *George*¹) was born in Providence, R. I., 25 Apr., 1772 and died in Washington, D. C., 25 Dec., 1820. He married 8 Oct., 1797, Sarah Arnold, who died in 1814. His oldest daughter, Mary Elizabeth⁷, b. in Providence 26 Oct., 1798; m. 6 Mar., 1821, George Curtis, b.

23 Feb., 1796 in Worcester, Mass., d. in Jacksonville, Fla., 9 Jan., 1856, son of David and Susannah of Worcester. One of their children was George William⁸ Curtis, b. in Providence 24 Feb., 1824 d. in West New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y., 31 Aug. 1892.

- 16 MICAJAH⁶ BURRILL (*Theophilus*⁵, *Theophilus*⁴, *Ebenezer*³, *John*², *George*¹) was born in Lynn 10 Dec., 1764 and died there 7 Dec., 1863. He married 17 May, 1787, Mercy Ingalls, died 5 Aug., 1838, daughter of Nathaniel and Mercy (Pratt).

Children born in Lynn :

- i. MICAJAH⁷, b. 14 Oct., 1787; d. 13 Oct., 1812; m. 24 Nov., 1811, Sally Curtin. She m., second, Daniel Silsbee.
- ii. MARTHA, b. 6 Mar., 1790; d. 2 Oct., 1877; m. 2 Feb., 1826, Capt. Samuel Mudge.
- iii. THEOPHILUS, b. 24 Aug., 1791; m. 20 Aug., 1820, Eunice Newhall.
- iv. AMOS, b. 15 Apr., 1793; d. Dec., 1793.
- v. NATHANIEL, b. 16 Feb., 1795; d. 28 Apr., 1823; m. 6 Oct., 1822, Elizabeth Ward.
- vi. JOHN, b. 1 Nov., 1796; d. 15 Mar. 1798.
- vii. JOHN BRIDDEN, b. 16 Mar. 1798; d. 9 July, 1868; m. 29 May, 1820, Hannah Mudge, b. 20 Feb., 1802; d. 30 Dec., 1878, daughter of Nathan and Martha (Brown) of Lynn.
- viii. ALANSON, b. 1 Jan., 1800; d. 31 Jan., 1869; m. 27 Oct., 1825, Betsey Brewer Mudge.
- ix. GEORGE JACKSON, b. 16 Oct., 1802; d. 7 Oct., 1839; m. 31 Aug., 1823, Nancy Ingalls.
- x. AMOS, b. 10 Dec., 1803; m. 31 Dec., 1829, Eliza Ann Gilman.
- xi. WARREN, b. 5 May, 1805; d. 25 Sept., 1876; m. 30 Dec., 1828, Jane M. Newhall.
- xii. ALDEN, b. 27 Aug., 1808.
- xiii. RUTH, b. 1809.

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